Application No.: 10/077406 Docket No.: BGNB191CPUSDV

Please amend the claims as follows:
Please amend claims 54, 55, 57-59, and 66.
Please cancel claims 1-53, 56, 61, 64, 65, and 67.
Please add new claims 68-87.

1-53 **(Canceled)**

54. **(Currently amended)** A method for inhibiting lymphotoxin-β-receptor (LT-β-R) signaling ~~without inhibiting TNF-R signaling~~ in a subject comprising ~~the step of~~ administering to the a subject an effective amount of an LT-β-R blocking agent.

55. **(Currently amended)** The method according to claim 54, wherein the LT-β-R blocking agent is selected from the group consisting of a soluble LT-β-R ~~lymphotoxin-β receptor~~, an antibody directed against LT-β-R ~~receptor~~, and an antibody directed against surface LT ligand.

56. **(Canceled)**

57. **(Currently amended)** The method according to claim 54 ~~56~~, wherein the subject ~~mammal~~ is a human.

58. **(Currently amended)** The method according to claim 54, wherein the LT-β-R blocking agent comprises a soluble LT-β-R ~~lymphotoxin-β receptor~~ having a ligand binding domain that can selectively bind to a surface LT ligand.

59. **(Currently amended)** The method according to claim 54 ~~58~~, wherein the ~~soluble~~ LT-β-R blocking agent comprises a soluble LT-β-R ~~lymphotoxin-β receptor~~ further comprising ~~comprises~~ a human immunoglobulin Fc domain.

60. **(Original)** The method according to claim 54, wherein the LT-β-R blocking agent comprises a monoclonal antibody directed against LT-β-R ~~receptor~~.

61. **(Canceled)**

62. **(Original)** The method according to claim 54, wherein the LT-β-R blocking agent comprises a monoclonal antibody directed against surface LT ligand.

63. **(Original)** The method according to claim 62, wherein the antibody is directed against a subunit of the LT ligand.

64. **(Canceled)**

65. **(Canceled)**

66. **(Currently amended)** The method according to claim 58 ~~60~~, wherein the soluble LT-β-R is administered in an amount sufficient to coat LT-β receptor-positive cells for 1 to 14 days.

67. **(Canceled)**

68. **(New)** The method according to claim 58, wherein the soluble LT-β-R is administered to the subject at a dose of about 1 mg/kg.

69. **(New)** The method according to claim 58, wherein the soluble LT-β-R is administered to the subject via oral administration or parenteral administration.

70. **(New)** The method according to claim 58, wherein the soluble LT-β-R is administered via parenteral administration selected from the group consisting of subcutaneous administration, intravenous administration, and intralesional administration.

71. **(New)** A method for inhibiting lymphotoxin-β receptor (LT-β-R) signaling in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an LT-β-R blocking agent comprising a soluble LT-β-R fused to one or more heterologous protein domains.

72. (New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the heterologous protein domain comprises a human immunoglobulin Fc domain.

73. (New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the soluble LT-β-R comprises a functional sequence of amino acids selected from the amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 1.

74. (New) The method according to claim 73, wherein the soluble LT-β-R further comprises a human immunoglobulin Fc domain.

75. (New) The method according to claim 74, wherein the soluble LT-β-R is administered to the subject at a dose of about 1 mg/kg.

76. (New) The method according to claim 74, wherein the soluble LT-β-R is administered to the subject via oral administration or parenteral administration.

77. (New) The method according to claim 74, wherein the soluble LT-β-R is administered via parenteral administration selected from the group consisting of subcutaneous administration, intravenous administration, and intralesional administration.

78. (New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the subject has an autoimmune disorder or a chronic inflammatory disorder.

79. (New) The method according to claim 78, wherein the autoimmune disorder is selected from the group consisting of psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, sympathetic ophthalmia, and uveitis.

80. (New) The method according to claim 78, wherein the chronic inflammatory disorder is selected from the group consisting of inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, and ulcerative colitis.

81. (New) A method for inhibiting lymphotoxin-β receptor (LT-β-R) signaling in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an LT-β-R blocking agent

comprising a soluble LT-β-R fused to a human immunoglobulin Fc domain, wherein the soluble LT-β-R consists essentially of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

82. (New) The method according to claim 81, wherein the soluble LT-β-R is administered to the subject at a dose of about 1 mg/kg.

83. (New) The method according to claim 81, wherein the soluble LT-β-R is administered to the subject via oral administration or parenteral administration.

84. (New) The method according to claim 81, wherein the soluble LT-β-R is administered via parenteral administration selected from the group consisting of subcutaneous administration, intravenous administration, and intralesional administration.

85. (New) The method according to claim 81, wherein the subject has an autoimmune disorder or a chronic inflammatory disorder.

86. (New) The method according to claim 85, wherein the autoimmune disorder is selected from the group consisting of psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, sympathetic ophthalmia, and uveitis.

87. (New) The method according to claim 85, wherein the chronic inflammatory disorder is selected from the group consisting of inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, and ulcerative colitis.